

5 a second substrate opposing said first substrate with a gap therebetween;
6 a liquid crystal layer confined in said gap;
7 a thin-film transistor formed on said first substrate;
8 a data bus line formed on said first substrate in electrical connection with said
9 thin-film transistor, said data bus line supplying an alternate-current driving voltage signal to
10 said thin-film transistor;
11 a pixel electrode provided on said first substrate in electrical connection
12 to said thin-film transistor; an auxiliary electrode formed on said first substrate in the vicinity
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13 of said data bus line so as to extend along said data bus line and so as to form an auxiliary
14 capacitance connected parallel to said pixel electrode, said auxiliary electrode being disposed
15 so as to induce a lateral electric field between said auxiliary electrode and said data bus line;
16 and an opposing electrode formed on said second substrate;
17 said method comprising the step of:
18 applying to said auxiliary electrode a common voltage substantially equal to a
19 central voltage of said alternate-current driving voltage signal.

1 8. ~~(Amended) A liquid crystal display device, said liquid crystal display~~
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Cont
2 device comprising:
3 a first substrate;
4 a second substrate opposing said first substrate with a gap therebetween;

5 a liquid crystal layer confined in said gap;
6 a thin-film transistor formed on said first substrate;
7 a data bus line formed on said first substrate in electrical connection with said
8 thin-film transistor;
9 a driving circuit supplying an alternate-current driving voltage signal to said
10 thin-film transistor via said data bus line;
11 a pixel electrode provided on said first substrate in electrical connection to said
12 thin-film transistor;
13 an auxiliary electrode formed on said first substrate in the vicinity of said data
14 bus line so as to extend along said data bus line and so as to form an auxiliary capacitance
15 connected parallel to said pixel electrode, said auxiliary electrode being disposed so as to
16 induce a lateral electric field between said auxiliary electrode and said data bus line;
17 an opposing electrode formed on said second substrate; and
18 a direct-current source applying, to said auxiliary electrode, a common voltage
19 substantially equal to a central voltage of said alternate-current driving voltage signal.

REMARKS

Claims 1-16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al. (U.S. 6,005,646). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for the reasons of record, and because the cited reference neither discloses nor suggests an auxiliary